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 NEWS  2  Jan 25  BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS  3  Jan 29  FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01  DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                  frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19  Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08  Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22  TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22  TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28  US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                  and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28  LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 11  Apr 02  PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN.  Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
 NEWS 12  Apr 08  "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS 13  Apr 09  BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09  ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS 15  Apr 19  US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22  Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS 17  Apr 22  BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS 18  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS 19  May 31  PCTFULL to be reloaded.  File temporarily unavailable.
 NEWS 20  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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=> s emulsion or multi-phas? or multiphas? or bi-phas? or biphas? or ((aqueous or
water) and (lipid or oil or fat))
L1      655177 EMULSION OR MULTI-PHAS? OR MULTIPHAS? OR BI-PHAS? OR BIPHAS? OR
               ((AQUEOUS OR WATER) AND (LIPID OR OIL OR FAT))

=> s ribozyme or antisense or oligonucleotid? or aptamer
L2      231898 RIBOZYME OR ANTISENSE OR OLIGONUCLEOTID? OR APTAMER

=> s l1 and l2
L3        1117 L1 AND L2

=> s antioxidant or anti-oxid? and l3
L4      203311 ANTIOXIDANT OR ANTI-OXID? AND L3

=> s (antioxidant or anti-oxid?) and l3
L5          25 (ANTIOXIDANT OR ANTI-OXID?) AND L3

=> dup remove l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6          19 DUP REMOVE L5 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l6 and (anti-oxid? or antioxid) (5n) (ribozyme or antisense or oligonucleot?
or aptamer)
L7           0 L6 AND (ANTI-OXID? OR ANTIOXID) (5N) (RIBOZYME OR ANTISENSE OR
               OLIGONUCLEOT? OR APTAMER)

=> d bib abs 16 1-19

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 19  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   136:179054  CA
TI   Transcription factor genes from Arabidopsis thaliana and their use for
     modifying plant traits
IN   Pilgrim, Marsha; Creelman, Robert; Dubell, Arnold J.; Heard, Jacqueline;
     Jiang, Cai-Zhong; Keddie, James; Adam, Luc; Ratcliff, Oliver; Reuber, J.
     Lynne; Riechmann, Jose Luis; Yu, Guo-Liang; Pineda, Omaira
PA   Mendel Biotechnology, Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 941 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 8
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI WO 2002015675 A1 20020228 WO 2001-US26189 20010822
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-227439P P 20000822
US 2000-713994 A 20001116
US 2001-837944 A 20010416
AB The invention relates to 232 Arabidopsis plant transcription factor polypeptides, polynucleotides that encode them, homologs from a variety of plant species, and methods of using the polynucleotides and polypeptides to produce transgenic plants having advantageous properties compared to a ref. plant. Exemplary polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides of the invention were identified in the A. thaliana GenBank database using publicly available sequence anal. programs and parameters. Sequences initially identified were then further characterized to identify sequences comprising specified sequence strings corresponding to sequence motifs present in families of known transcription factors. Polynucleotide sequences meeting such criteria were confirmed as transcription factors. Further polynucleotides of the invention were identified by screening A. thaliana and/or other plant cDNA libraries with probes corresponding to known transcription factors under low stringency hybridization conditions. Addnl. sequences, including full-length coding sequences, were subsequently recovered by the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) procedure. The polynucleotides can be or were ectopically expressed in overexpressor or knockout plants and the changes in the characteristic(s) or trait(s) of the plant obsd.
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:149873 CA
TI IL-17 molecules and uses thereof
IN Medlock, Eugene; Yeh, Richard; Silbiger, Scott M.; Elliot, Gary S.; Nguyen, Hung Q.; Jing, Shuqian
PA Amgen, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 242 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002008285	A2	20020131	WO 2001-US19861	20010621

PI W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-213125P P 20000622
US 2001-266159P P 20010202
US 2001-810384 A 20010316
AB Novel IL-17 like polypeptides and nucleic acid mols. encoding the same.

The invention also provides vectors, host cells, selective binding agents, and methods for producing IL-17 like polypeptides. Also provided for are methods for the treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases with IL-17 like polypeptides, agonists, or antagonists thereof.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:205405 CA
TI Mixed micellar drug deliver system and method of preparation
IN Modi, Pankaj
PA Generex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, Can.
SO U.S., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 386,285.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6350458	B1	20020226	US 2000-543988	20000406
	US 6017545	A	20000125	US 1998-21114	19980210
	US 6231882	B1	20010515	US 1998-216733	19981221
	US 6221378	B1	20010424	US 1999-386285	19990831
PRAI	US 1998-21114	A2	19980210		
	US 1998-216733	A2	19981221		
	US 1999-386285	A2	19990831		

AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising a macromol. pharmaceutical agent in micellar form are disclosed. The micelles are formed from an alkali metal alkyl sulfate, and at least one addnl. micelle-forming compd. as described in the specification. An alkali metal salicylate and a pharmaceutically acceptable edetate are also included in the compn. Micelle size ranges between about 1 and 10 nm. Methods for making and using the compns. are also disclosed. A buffer soln. was prepd. using 0.5 g sodium lauryl sulfate, 0.5 g sodium salicylate, and 0.25 g disodium edetate dissolved in 10 mL of **water**. The soln. was added to 16 mg (400 units) of insulin and mixed, to form micellar insulin. Sep., 100 mg of powd. Phosphatidylcholine-H was added to a glass beaker and to this powder was added 10 mL 50% ethanol. This soln. was then added to the above buffer soln., to give a 30 units/mg insulin soln., with vigorous mixing to form a mixed micellar soln. To this was added 0.6 mL of sodium hyaluronate and 0.2 mL of 2% menthol soln. contg. 3% sorbitol. Type II diabetic human volunteers took the micellar insulin orally. The oral insulin at a dosage of three times higher than the injected level, was comparable to the injected insulin.

RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:252483 CA
TI Clear **oil**-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing a therapeutic agent
IN Chen, Feng-Jing; Patel, Mahesh V.; Fikstad, David T.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 45 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 751,968.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002032171	A1	20020314	US 2001-877541	20010608
	US 6267985	B1	20010731	US 1999-345615	19990630
	US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817
	US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229

PRAI US 1999-345615 A2 19990630
US 1999-375636 A2 19990817
US 2000-751968 A2 20001229
WO 2000-US18807 A 20000710

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a triglyceride and at least 2 surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon diln. with an **aq.** medium, the carrier forms a clear, **aq.** dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants. Thus, a formulation contained soybean **oil**, 80, Tween-20 200, and Tween-80 800 mg.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:261833 CA
TI Sequence homologs of interleukin 17 and their use in diagnosis and treatment of immunol. diseases, inflammations and infections
IN Medlock, Eugene; Yeh, Richard; Silbiger, Scott M.; Elliott, Gary S.; Nguyen, Hung Q.; Jing, Shuqian
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 91 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 810,384. CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002037524	A1	20020328	US 2001-886404	20010621
PRAI US 2000-213125P	P	20000622		
US 2001-266159P	P	20010202		
US 2001-810384	A2	20010316		

AB Novel sequence homologs of IL-17 polypeptides (IL-17E) and nucleic acid mols. encoding the same are disclosed. The invention also provides vectors, host cells, antibodies and other selective binding agents, and methods for producing IL-17 like polypeptides. Also provided for are methods for the treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases with IL-17 like polypeptides, agonists, or antagonists thereof. Methods of high throughput drug screening for effectors of IL-17 polypeptides are another embodiment of the present invention.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:324075 CA
TI IL-17 receptor-like polypeptides, polynucleotides and antibodies for identification of agonists and antagonists and for diagnosis/treatment of immune diseases
IN Jing, Shuqian
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 54 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 724,460. CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002045213	A1	20020418	US 2001-809567	20010315
PRAI US 2000-189816P	P	20000316		
US 2000-724460	A2	20001128		

AB Disclosed are novel IL-17 receptor like polypeptides and nucleic acid mols. encoding the same. The invention also provides vectors, host cells, antibodies, **antisense oligonucleotides**, agonists and antagonists (including selective binding agents), and methods for producing IL-17 receptor like polypeptides. Also provided are methods for

the treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases assocd. with IL-17 receptor like polypeptides, e.g. immunol. diseases, autoimmune diseases, inflammation, transplant rejection, allergies, infections, obesity, anorexia, cachexia, neuronal diseases, lung diseases, skin diseases, kidney diseases, bone diseases, vascular diseases, cancer, etc. The invention further provides method for identifying antibody, small mol., protein, peptide, **lipid**, carbohydrate that mimicking or antagonizing the biol. activity of IL-17 receptor-like mol.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 136:11112 CA
TI Micellar pharmaceutical compositions for buccal and pulmonary application
IN Modi, Pankaj
PA Generex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001087268	A1	20011122	WO 2001-CA661	20010507

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-574504 A 20000519
AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising a macromol. pharmaceutical agent in mixed micellar form are disclosed. The mixed micelles are formed from an alkali metal alkyl sulfate, and at least three different micelle-forming compds. as described in the specification. Micelle size ranges between about 1 and 10 nm. A compn. contained powd. insulin, Na lauryl sulfate, deoxycholate, Na glycocholate, dibasic Na phosphate, and glycerin. A preferred method for administering the present compn. is through the buccal region of the mouth.
RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 135:376741 CA
TI Stable metal ion-**lipid** powdered pharmaceutical compositions
IN Dellamary, Luis A.; Riess, Jean; Schutt, Ernest G.; Weers, Jeffry G.; Tarara, Thomas E.
PA Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001085137	A2	20011115	WO 2001-US14824	20010508
WO 2001085137	A3	20020418		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,

NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-568818 A 20000510

AB Microparticle compns. comprising metal ion-**lipid** complexes for drug delivery are described including methods of making the microparticle compns. and methods of treating certain conditions and disease states by administering the microparticle compns. The metal ion-**lipid** complexes can be combined with various drugs or active agents for therapeutic administration. The microparticle compns. of the present invention have superior stability to other microparticle compns. resulting in a microparticle compn. with longer shelf life and improved dispersibility. The microparticle compns. of the present invention have a transition temp. (Tm) of at least 20.degree. above the recommended storage temp. (Tst) for drug delivery. An **aq.** prepn. was prepd. by mixing two prepns., A and B, immediately prior to spray drying. The prepn. A was comprised of a fluorocarbon-in-**water** **emulsion** in which 26 g perfluorooctyl bromide was dispersed in 33 g **water** with the aid of 1.30 g of SPC-3 emulsifier (hydrogenated soy phosphatidylcholine). The prepn. B contained 0.162 g CaCl2.2H20 and 0.162 g budesonide dissolved/suspended in 4 g **water**. The resulting microparticle of the sample had a PL-budesonide-CaCl2.2H20 wt. ratio of about 80:10:10. The mean vol. aerodynamic particle size of the dry powder was approx. 4.1 .mu.m.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 135:271903 CA
TI IL-17 receptor like molecules and uses thereof
IN Jing, Shuqian; Medlock, Eugene; Yeh, Richard; Silbiger, Scott M.; Elliot, Gary S.; Nguyen, Hung Q.
PA Amgen Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 239 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001068705	A2	20010920	WO 2001-US8688	20010316

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-189923P P 20000316
US 2000-204208P P 20000512
US 2000-723232 A 20001127
US 2001-266159P P 20010202

AB Novel IL-17 receptor like polypeptides and nucleic acid mols. encoding the same. The invention also provides vectors, host cells, agonists and antagonists (including selective binding agents), and methods for producing IL-17 receptor like polypeptides. Also provided for are methods for treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases assocd. with IL-17 receptor like polypeptides, e.g. immune system dysfunction, inflammation, cancer and infection.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 134:198075 CA
TI Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents
IN Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PA Lipocine, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817
	EP 1210063	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947184	20000710
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229
PRAI	US 1999-375636	A	19990817		
	WO 2000-US18807	W	20000710		

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the compn., or can be co-administered with the compn. as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophilic therapeutic agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a compn. contg. Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 134:105846 CA
TI Clear **aqueous** dispersions of triglycerides and surfactants for delivery of drugs and nutrients
IN Chen, Feng-Jing; Patel, Mahesh V.
PA Lipocine, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001001960	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US15133	20000602
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,				

ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6267985 B1 20010731 US 1999-345615 19990630
EP 1194120 A1 20020410 EP 2000-938039 20000602
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI US 1999-345615 A 19990630
WO 2000-US15133 W 20000602

AB The present invention relates to drug and nutrient delivery systems, and in particular to pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a triglyceride and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon diln. with an **aq**. solvent, the compn. forms a clear, **aq**. dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants. An optional therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the compn., or can be co-administered with the compn. The invention also provides methods of enhancing triglyceride soly. and methods of treatment with therapeutic agents using these compns. Several formulations were presented of compns. that can be prepd. according to the present invention using a variety of therapeutic agents. Examples of **aq**. dispersions include: (1) Cremophor RH-40 0.75, Peceol 0.25, corn **oil** 0.40, and fenofibrate 0.10; (2) Cremophor RH-40 0.57, Crovol M-40 0.43, corn **oil** 0.40, and Rofecoxib 0.15; (3) Tween 80 0.70, Tween 85 0.35, Miglyol 812 0.30, Paclitaxel 0.10, and PEG 400 0.25; or (4) Kessco PEG 400 MO 0.33, corn **oil** 0.30, and Terbinafine 0.25 parts, resp.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 133:329593 CA
TI Low adenosine anti-sense **oligonucleotide**, compositions, kit and method for treatment of airway disorders associated with bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and surfactant depletion
IN Nyce, Jonathan W.
PA East Carolina University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 1592 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000062736	A2	20001026	WO 2000-US8020	20000324
WO 2000062736	A3	20011011		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

BR 2000006019 A 20010313 BR 2000-6019 20000324

EP 1168919 A2 20020109 EP 2000-919668 20000324
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI US 1999-127958P P 19990406
WO 2000-US200008020W 20000324
WO 2000-US8020 W 20000324
OS MARPAT 133:329593
AB An in vivo method of selectively delivering a nucleic acid to a target gene or mRNA, comprises the topical administration, e.g. to the respiratory system, of a subject of a therapeutic amt. of an **oligonucleotide** (oligo) that is **antisense** to the initiation codon region, the coding region, the 5' or 3' intron-exon junctions or regions within 2 to 10 nucleotides of the junctions of the gene or **antisense** to a mRNA complementary to the gene in an amt. effective to reach the target polynucleotide and reducing or inhibiting expression. In addn. a method of treating an adenosine-mediated effect comprises topically administering to a subject an **antisense** oligo in an amt. effective to treat the respiratory, pulmonary, or airway disease. In order to minimize triggering adenosine receptors by their metab., the administered oligos have a low content of or are essentially free of adenosine. A pharmaceutical compn. and formulations comprise the oligo **antisense** to an adenosine receptor, genes and mRNAs encoding them, genomic and mRNA flanking regions, intron and exon borders and all regulatory and functionally related segments of the genes and mRNAs encoding the polypeptides, their salts and mixts. Various formulations contain a requisite carrier, and optionally other additives and biol. active agents. The low-adenosine or adenosine-free (des-A) agent for practicing the method of the invention may be prepd. by selecting a target gene(s), genomic flanking region(s), RNA(s) and/or polypeptide(s) assocd. with a disease(s) or condition(s) afflicting lung airways, obtaining the sequence of the mRNA(s) corresponding to the target gene(s) and/or genomic flanking region(s), and/or RNAs encoding the target polypeptide(s), selecting at least one segment of the mRNA which may be up to 60 % free of thymidine (T) and synthesizing one or more anti-sense **oligonucleotide**(s) to the mRNA segments which are free of adenosine (A) by substituting a universal base for A when present in the **oligonucleotide**. The agent may be prepd. by selection of target nucleic acid sequences with GC running stretches, which have low T content, and by optionally replacing A in the **antisense oligonucleotides** with a "Universal or alternative base". The agent, compn. and formulations are used for prophylactic, preventive and therapeutic treatment of ailments assocd. with impaired respiration, lung allergy(ies) and/or inflammation and depletion lung surfactant or surfactant hypoprodn., such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, allergic rhinitis, asthma, impeded respiration, lung pain, cystic fibrosis, bronchoconstriction. The present treatment is suitable for administration in combination with other treatments, e.g. before, during and after other treatments, including radiation, chemotherapy, antibody therapy and surgery, among others. Alternatively, the present agent is effectively administered prophylactically or therapeutically by itself for conditions without known therapies or as a substitute for therapies exhibiting undesirable side effects. The treatment of this invention may be administered directly into the respiratory system of a subject so that the agent has direct access to the lungs, or by other effective routes of administration, e.g. topically, transdermally, by implantation, etc., in an amt. effective to reduce or inhibit the symptoms of the ailment.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 132:203144 CA
TI Low-adenosine **antisense oligonucleotide** agents, compositions, kits and treatments for respiratory disorders

IN Nyce, Jonathan W.
PA East Carolina University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 1343 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000009525	A2	20000224	WO 1999-US17712	19990803
	WO 2000009525	A3	20000518		
	W: AU, CA, CN, MX, RU, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9953374	A1	20000306	AU 1999-53374	19990803
	EP 1102786	A2	20010530	EP 1999-939006	19990803
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1998-95212P	P	19980803		
	WO 1999-US17712	W	19990803		

OS MARPAT 132:203144

AB A compn. comprises a nucleic acid comprising an oligo **antisense** to a target such as polypeptide(s) assocd. with an ailment afflicting lung airways, genes and mRNAs encoding them, genomic and mRNA flanking regions, intron and exon borders and all regulatory and functionally related segments of the genes and mRNAs encoding the polypeptides, their salts and mixts. Various formulations contain a requisite carrier, and optionally other additives and biol. active agents. The agent of the invention may be prepd. by selecting a target gene(s), genomic flanking region(s), RNA(s) and/or polypeptide(s) assocd. with a disease(s) or condition(s) afflicting lung airways, obtaining the sequence of the mRNA(s) corresponding to the target gene(s) and/or genomic flanking region(s), and/or RNAs encoding the target polypeptide(s), selecting at least one segment of the mRNA which may be up to 60% free of thymidine (T) and synthesizing one or more **antisense oligonucleotide**(s) to the mRNA segments which are free of adenosine (A) by substituting a universal base for A when present in the **oligonucleotide**. The agent may be prepd. by selection of target nucleic acid sequences with GC running stretches, which have low T content, and by optionally replacing A in the **antisense oligonucleotides** with a universal base. The agent, compn. and formulations are used for prophylactic, preventive and therapeutic treatment of ailments assocd. with impaired respiration, allergy(ies) and/or inflammation, such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, lung pain, cystic fibrosis, bronchoconstriction, pulmonary hypertension and bronchoconstriction, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), ischemic conditions including ischemia itself, and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas, and the like, e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastasis, etc., as well as all types of cancers with may metastasize or have metastasized to the lung(s), including breast and prostate cancer. The present treatment is suitable for administration in combination with other treatments, e.g. before, during and after other treatments, including radiation, chemotherapy, antibody therapy and surgery, among others. The present agent is effectively administered preventatively, prophylactically or therapeutically by itself for conditions without known therapies, or as a substitute for, or in conjunction with, other therapies exhibiting undesirable side effects. The treatment of this invention may be administered directly into the respiratory system of a subject, so that the agent has direct access to the airways and the lungs. The invention

is exemplified with specificity and pharmacokinetic studies using phosphorothioated **antisense oligonucleotides** targeted to the adenosine receptors A1, A2a, A2b, and A3.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 19 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 2000:476323 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 326JE
TI Adenosine A(1) receptor activation induces delayed preconditioning in rats mediated by manganese superoxide dismutase
AU Dana A; Jonassen A K; Yamashita N; Yellon D M (Reprint)
CS UNIV COLL LONDON HOSP, HATTER INST & CTR CARDIOL, LONDON WC1E 6DB, ENGLAND (Reprint); UNIV COLL LONDON HOSP, HATTER INST & CTR CARDIOL, LONDON WC1E 6DB, ENGLAND; UNIV COLL LONDON, SCH MED, LONDON W1N 8AA, ENGLAND
CYA ENGLAND
SO CIRCULATION, (20 JUN 2000) Vol. 101, No. 24, pp. 2841-2848.
Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621.
ISSN: 0009-7322.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA English
REC Reference Count: 52
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Background-We have previously described a second window of protection against infarction in rabbits 24 to 72 hours after adenosine A, receptor (A(1)R) activation. In this study, we examined the potential role of the mitochondrial **antioxidant** manganese superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD) as a potential end effector in mediating this protection.

Methods and Results-Rats were treated with an intravenous bolus of the AIR agonist 2-chloro-N-6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA, 75 mu g/kg) or saline vehicle. They were also given a 5 mg/kg IV infusion of a 22-mer phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) with sequence **antisense** to the initiation site of rat Mn-SOD mRNA. Sense ODN and scrambled ODN were used as controls. Twenty-four hours later, hearts were isolated and perfused with buffer at constant pressure and subjected to 35 minutes of regional ischemia and 2 hours of reperfusion. Treatment with CCPA compared with saline vehicle (control) significantly reduced infarct size, expressed as percentage of myocardium at risk (22.3+/-3.3% versus 42.1+/-3.8%, respectively; P=0.001). This protection was completely abolished by prior treatment with **antisense** ODN, which had no effect on its own. Neither sense ODN nor scrambled ODN had an effect on the CCPA-induced delayed cardioprotection. In separate animals, 24 hours after the same treatment, hearts were assayed for Mn-SOD content and activity. CCPA treatment induced a significant increase in myocardial Mn-SOD content and activity compared with the control condition; this increase was abolished by pretreatment with **antisense** ODN.

Conclusions-This is the first study to show that transient A(1)R activation induces delayed cardioprotection in the rat. These results strongly suggest an important role for mitochondrial Mn-SOD as a potential end effector of this protection.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:399577 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000399577
TI Reactive oxygen species stimulate p44/42 mitogen-activated protein kinase and induce p27Kip1: Role in angiotensin II-mediated hypertrophy of proximal tubular cells.
AU Hannken, Tete; Schroeder, Regine; Zahner, Gunther; Stahl, Rolf A. K.; Wolf, Gunter (1)
CS (1) Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology and Osteology, University of Hamburg, University Hospital Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52,

Pavilion 61, D-20246, Hamburg Germany
SO Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (August, 2000) Vol. 11, No. 8, pp. 1387-1397. print.
ISSN: 1046-6673.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Angiotensin II (AngII) induces G1 phase arrest and hypertrophy of cultured renal proximal tubular cells. In previous studies, it was shown that these effects depend on oxygen radical-mediated induction of p27Kip1, an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. The present study was undertaken to investigate whether mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases serve as signaling intermediates between AngII-induced oxidative stress and induction of p27Kip1. AngII (10-7 M) induces a **biphasic** phosphorylation pattern of p44/42 MAP kinase with an early phosphorylation after 2 min and a later, second phosphorylation peak after prolong incubation (12 h) in cultured proximal tubular cells from two different species (MCT and LLC-PK1 cells). Total protein expression of MAP kinase was not changed by AngII. These phosphorylation patterns of p44/42 MAP kinase caused activation of the enzyme, as detected by phosphorylated MAP substrate Elk-1 after immunoprecipitation of MAP kinase. Exogenous H2O2 also stimulates a **biphasic** phosphorylation of p44/42 MAP kinase. The flavoprotein inhibitor diphenylene iodinium, as well as the **anti-oxidant** N-acetylcysteine, prevented AngII-induced p44/42 MAP kinase phosphorylation, indicating involvement of reactive oxygen species generated by membrane-bound NAD(P)H oxidase. The MAP kinase kinase inhibitor PD98059 completely inhibits AngII-induced p27Kip1 expression and 3(H)leucine incorporation into proteins as a previously established marker of cell hypertrophy. PD98059 did not attenuate AngII-stimulated intracellular synthesis of oxygen radicals. Transient transfection with p44/42 MAP kinase **antisense**, but not sense, phosphorothioate-modified **oligonucleotides** also prevented AngII-induced MAP kinase phosphorylation, p27Kip1 expression, and cell hypertrophy. Furthermore, induction of p27Kip1 by H2O2 was also abolished in the presence of PD98059. Although AngII induces phosphorylation of the stress-activated p38 MAP kinase, inhibition of this enzyme with SB203580 failed to attenuate induced P27Kip1 expression and hypertrophy. These data provide evidence that AngII-mediated oxygen stress leads to the phosphorylation of p44/42 MAP kinase in proximal tubular cells. Activation of this enzyme is essential for p27Kip1 expression, G1 phase arrest, and hypertrophy of proximal tubular cells. These findings may lead to new concepts concerning interference of the development of proximal tubular hypertrophy, which may eventually turn into a maladaptive process in vivo leading ultimately to tubular atrophy and tubulointerstitial fibrosis.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 132:54836 CA
TI Adenosine receptor-modulator compositions and methods for prevention and treatment of cardiopulmonary and renal failure or damage associated with ischemia, endotoxin release, ARDS, or brought about by administration of certain drugs
IN Nyce, Jonathan W.; Hill, Jeffrey L.
PA Epigenesis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 252 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9963938	A2	19991216	WO 1999-US12775	19990608
	WO 9963938	A3	20000127		

W: AU, CA, CN, MX, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

	CA 2316994	AA	19991216	CA 1999-2316994	19990608
	EP 1011608	A2	20000628	EP 1999-930160	19990608
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
	BR 2000001593	A	20011204	BR 2000-1593	20000412
PRAI	US 1998-88501P	P	19980608		
	US 1998-88657P	P	19980609		
	US 1998-93972	A	19980609		
	WO 1999-US12775	W	19990608		

OS MARPAT 132:54836

AB A pharmaceutical compn. comprises an agent such as an adenosine A2a agonist agent and/or nucleic acid comprising an **oligonucleotide** (oligo) that is anti-sense to an adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptor gene, mRNA, flanking regions or regions bridging the intron/exon borders, which oligos are effective to prevent, alleviate or inhibit adenosine-mediated cardiac, pulmonary and/or renal functional difficulties, damage or failure, such as those obsd. in diseases and conditions such as ARDS, hypoxia, etc. or assocd. with the administration of therapeutic and diagnostic agents such as adenosine cisplatin, metal ion-contg. agents, etc., mixts. thereof, and optionally a surfactant, a carrier and other therapeutic and diagnostic agents and other formulation components. The compn. is provided in the form of various formulations that are, for example, effective for preventing or alleviating bronchoconstriction, allergy and/or inflammation assocd. with ARDS, RDS, etc., deleterious side effects obsd. upon treatment of SVT patients, upon administration of cardiac stress tests or imaging tests, etc.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2

AN 1999:330249 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900330249

TI Exercise provides direct **biphasic** cardioprotection via manganese superoxide dismutase activation.

AU Yamashita, Nobushige; Hoshida, Shiro (1); Otsu, Kinya; Asahi, Michio; Kuzuya, Tsunehiko; Hori, Masatsugu

CS (1) Cardiovascular Division, Osaka Rosai Hospital, 1179-3 Nagasonecho, Sakai, Osaka, 591-8025 Japan

SO Journal of Experimental Medicine, (June 11, 1999) Vol. 189, No. 11, pp. 1699-1706.
ISSN: 0022-1007.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Epidemiologic investigations have shown that exercise reduces morbidity and mortality from coronary artery disease. In this study, using a rat model, we attempted to determine whether exercise can reduce ischemic injury to the heart and elucidate a mechanism for the cardioprotective effect of exercise. Results showed that exercise significantly reduced the magnitude of a myocardial infarction in **biphasic** manner. The time course for cardioprotection resembled that of the change in manganese superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD) activity. The administration of the **antisense** oligodeoxyribonucleotide to Mn-SOD abolished the expected decrease in infarct size. We showed that the level of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) and interleukin 1beta (IL-1beta) increased after exercise. The simultaneous administration of the neutralizing antibodies to the cytokines abolished the exercise-induced cardioprotection and the activation of Mn-SOD. Furthermore, TNF-alpha can mimic the **biphasic** pattern of cardioprotectionand activation of Mn-SOD. An **antioxidant** completely abolished cardioprotection and the activation of Mn-SOD by exercise or the injection of TNF-alpha as well

as exercise-induced increase in TNF-alpha and IL-1beta. The production of reactive oxygen species and endogenous TNF-alpha and IL-1beta induced by exercise leads to the activation of Mn-SOD, which plays major roles in the acquisition of **biphasic** cardioprotection against ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 128:275101 CA
TI Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
IN Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PA Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SO U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 19

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5733572	A	19980331	US 1994-346426	19941129
	US 5088499	A	19920218	US 1990-569828	19900820
	WO 9109629	A1	19910711	WO 1990-US7500	19901219
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05502675	T2	19930513	JP 1991-503276	19901219
	AT 180170	E	19990615	AT 1991-902857	19901219
	ES 2131051	T3	19990716	ES 1991-902857	19901219
	US 5228446	A	19930720	US 1991-717084	19910618
	WO 9222247	A1	19921223	WO 1992-US2615	19920331
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	AU 9220020	A1	19930112	AU 1992-20020	19920331
	AU 667471	B2	19960328		
	JP 06508364	T2	19940922	JP 1992-500847	19920331
	EP 616508	A1	19940928	EP 1992-912456	19920331
	EP 616508	B1	20010718		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	AT 203148	E	20010815	AT 1992-912456	19920331
	ES 2159280	T3	20011001	ES 1992-912456	19920331
	US 5469854	A	19951128	US 1993-76239	19930611
	US 5580575	A	19961203	US 1993-76250	19930611
	US 5348016	A	19940920	US 1993-88268	19930707
	US 5542935	A	19960806	US 1993-160232	19931130
	US 5585112	A	19961217	US 1993-159687	19931130
	US 5769080	A	19980623	US 1994-199462	19940222
	WO 9428874	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US5633	19940519
	W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5773024	A	19980630	US 1994-307305	19940916
	CA 2177713	AA	19950608	CA 1994-2177713	19941130
	JP 09506098	T2	19970617	JP 1994-515763	19941130
	US 5571497	A	19961105	US 1995-468056	19950606
	CN 1180310	A	19980429	CN 1996-193069	19960327
	US 6001335	A	19991214	US 1996-665719	19960618
	US 5935553	A	19990810	US 1996-758179	19961125
	US 5985246	A	19991116	US 1997-888426	19970708
	AU 713127	B2	19991125	AU 1998-56271	19980224
	AU 9856271	A1	19980507		
	AU 9888405	A1	19981203	AU 1998-88405	19981012
	AU 731072	B2	20010322		
	AU 9910043	A1	19990304	AU 1999-10043	19990104
PRAI	US 1989-455707	B2	19891222		

	US 1990-569828	A2	19900820
	US 1991-716899	B2	19910618
	US 1991-717084	A2	19910618
	US 1993-76239	A2	19930611
	US 1993-76250	A2	19930611
	US 1993-159674	B2	19931130
	US 1993-159687	A2	19931130
	US 1993-160232	A2	19931130
	US 1994-307305	A2	19940916
	WO 1990-US7500	W	19901219
	US 1991-750877	A3	19910826
	US 1992-818069	A3	19920108
	WO 1992-US2615	A	19920331
	US 1992-967974	A3	19921027
	US 1993-17683	A3	19930212
	US 1993-18112	B3	19930217
	US 1993-85608	A3	19930630
	US 1993-88268	A3	19930707
	US 1993-163039	A3	19931206
	US 1994-212553	B2	19940311
	AU 1994-70416	A3	19940519
	US 1994-346426		19941129
	AU 1995-21850	A3	19941130
	WO 1994-US13817	W	19941130
	US 1995-395683	A3	19950228
	US 1995-468056	A3	19950606
	US 1995-471250	A3	19950606
	US 1996-665719	A3	19960618

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prepd. from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 19 MEDLINE
AN 2000091286 MEDLINE
DN 20091286 PubMed ID: 10099076
TI Carbonyl-trapping therapeutic strategies.
AU Shapiro H K
CS Department of Pharmacology, Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THERAPEUTICS, (1998 Sep) 5 (5) 323-53. Ref: 273
Journal code: DB7; 9441347. ISSN: 1075-2765.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200001
ED Entered STN: 20000204
Last Updated on STN: 20000204
Entered Medline: 20000124
AB Under conditions of oxidative stress, aldehyde or ketone products are generated nonenzymatically by **lipid** peroxidation or form spontaneously from simple sugars. Many aldehydes, in particular, are cytotoxic. They may react with primary amine groups to form Schiff bases, which may subsequently rearrange into more chemically stable structures. In biological systems, such reactions may disrupt normal **oligonucleotide** structure, may interfere with the biological activity of numerous structural or enzymatic polypeptides, and may covalently cross-link proteins and **lipids** (eg, phosphatidylethanolamine). Once thought to be largely epiphenomenal, such

events are now known to be central to the etiologies of a spectrum of neurodegenerative diseases, chronic inflammatory diseases, and pathophysiologically related disorders. Opportunities exist for therapeutic intervention in these disease states by use of certain **water**-soluble, small-molecular-weight drugs that contain primary amine groups. Such pharmaceutical agents, administered orally, can form Schiff-base derivatives with toxic carbonyl substances and thus protect cellular components. Future studies of such carbonyl-trapping agents may include their use in combination with other classes of drugs, such as **antioxidants**, anti-inflammatory products, or neuroactive agents. This conceptually simple approach may offer new opportunities for improved clinical management of many chronic disease states.

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<------User Break------>